**Terms of Publication.**

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2 50 if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor

# The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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**Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.**

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES set under the head of local news will be charged invariably 10 cents a line for each insertion.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlet &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.


## Poetry.

### WHAT IS RELIGION?

Is it to go to church to-day,
To keep devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face,
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a phiz which scowls at sin—
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to take our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk;
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus mis-spend our precious time?

Is it for sect and creed to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right,
When what we wish is at the best,
To see our Church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the christian dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
To treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?

Oh no! religion means not this,
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is:
Its precepts this —to others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport;
Of others deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or else keeps still.

## Political.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound political concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that this painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and benificent constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordances with its fundamental law. When civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves: and restoration in the first moments of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. Expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained by my obligations to the Constitution to withhold my assent. It is, therefore, a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give the Congress from time to time, information of the state of the Union. I am unable to communicate any definate adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of questions, which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare, that all this time there is no Union, as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established, can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, and where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns, according to its own will, and where the laws of the central government is strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, and apply with equal force to all people of every section, and that such is not the present state of the Union. It is a melancholy fact, and we all must acnowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper and legal relations with the Federal government, and with one another, according to the terms of original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty, to consider whether or not, it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and Constitution are inseparable, as long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to establish justice and domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends, and without that obedience we can look forward only to continued outrages upon individual rights and incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial distress, total loss of our prosperity, general corruption in our morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of reconstruction seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws, and as the execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force, there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All rights and all obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with fundamental law. Courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be unimpeded, and crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and isolated as the mere naked will of the Government, or of some one or more of its branches, in any obstacle that can exist to perfect the Union of all the States on the momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my conviction without reserve, though with becoming deference to opinions of the Legislative Department, those convictions were not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events, and further reflections of transcendent importance to the subject. It will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. I hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution. It is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? Ordinances of secession adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion of their citizens were nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for purposes intended by their authorities, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were these States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? Directly the contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not a disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battle-field was not a triumph of its lawless principle, nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union, is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any part of this Government or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. My predecessor, as well as myself and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved but indissoluable. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it, committed political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circles, and they are constantly in bane and elsewhere exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is supreme law for them as well as for all other States they are bound to obey it and so are we. Right of Federal Government of which is clear and unquestionable to enforce the Constitution upon them and implies correllative obligations on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual or class or sectional interest, much less of party forbearance, but of duty, high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. Constitutional duty is not only one which requires States to be restored, but there is another Constitution which though of minor importance is yet of great weight. On the 22d of July 1861, Congress declared by an almost unanimous vote of both houses that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the dignity and equality and rights of States or individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted; but it was a solemn public official pledge of national honor. I cannot imagine upon what grounds repudiation of it is to be qualified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be understood that this pledge was not made to rebels only; thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives, in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believing that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in our extremity and peril, a violation of it now in the day of our power would be a rude rendering of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of those Acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution. I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book to demonstrate the Union, and as to the constitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States, to control the elections of State Legislatures, State officers and members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President, by authority declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege, to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling, to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of States and appoint others without regard to State law, to organize and operate all political machinery of States, to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose. These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches, and not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can excuse it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of all political crimes, and by that crime the enemies of a free government, in all ages, have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of an absolute rule for undelegated power, it is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question, are not only objectionable for their assumption of unpardonable power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with direct provision of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of Government shall be guaranteed to all States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the priveleges of habeas corpus shall not be denied in times of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet a system of measures established by these acts of Congress, does totally subvert and destroy this form, as well as the substance of a Republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subject them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused, than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which free government is always the most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and trial by jury. Personal freedom of property and life if assaulted by passion, prejudice or or rapacity of a ruler, have no security whatever It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals but upon the whole masses, including millions who inhabit and are subject to the States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people no matter how they have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, territories or districts. I have no desire to save from proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in the rebellion against the government, but as a mode of punishment, the measures under the constitution are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfect ly innocent; many were loyal to the last; many were incapable of any legal offense, a large portion of persons, even capable of bearing arms were forced into the rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them altogether in vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offense committed by a portion of them against the governments to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world; but christianity and civilization have made such progress, that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. Punitive justice of this age, especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual confines itself to forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examinations of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war, and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children, than gratification of any present feeling. I am aware that it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to secure a temporary purpose, and in a part only of country, we can destroy them every where, and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for worse. It is the cause of despotism that has no halting place. Intermitted exercise of power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again; nor is it possible to conjecture how or why a power unrestrained by law may seek its next victims in States that are still or may be enslaved at any moment for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none; it is manafestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This to the minds of some persons is so important that the violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. Morality is always false when it excuses a wrong, because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as a means of subjugation of the States to negro denomination, which would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race; therefore they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by an act of Congress, and military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges to form white men. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively for their own under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves but under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress and shape to greater or less extent the of future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust of power be safe in such hands. Peculiar qualities which should characterize any who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State, that have seldom been combined. It is the glory of the white man to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measures to build upon this continent a great political fabric and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every part of the world all similar experiment have failed, but if anything can be proved by these known facts, if all reasoning upon the evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations, negroes have shown less capacity for self-government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form have ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they has shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether as a class, they know more than their ancestors, or how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it.

I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guarded by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted, morally and mentally, to administer it well; for, if conferred upon those who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country; especially, when a large majority of that class in wielding the power thus placed in their hand cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner, who makes our loved home his choice. In the case of the latter, neither, a residence of five years and knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes, as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power speak by their suffrage, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy public sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences controlled through fraud and usurpation. Anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of Government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in the attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy a nation, but there is a limit wisely observed hitherto which makes the ballot a priviledge and trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation, and to give it indiscriminately to new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust it demands is to degrade it and finally destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction. I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen, but to transfer our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memery of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and federal government partially, in the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be re-organized, justice re-established, public credit maintained and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends it would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their decendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. There is a great difference between the races in physical, mental and moral characteristics. It will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homageous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendency over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interests, and will create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry cease and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has encountered, none are equal to those ahead which must result from the success of an effort now making to Africanize half our country. I would not put the considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incited to reconstruction, under the system adopted by Congress to aggravate what I regard as an intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost millions already, and if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army; and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of a negro government after it is established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that the negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves without military power; they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgement of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and vast private interests, which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor in the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, if persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. The habitual violation of the prescribed rules which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people; our only standard of civil duty would be set at naught, and the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost; public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse, passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other securities. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as tax payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, our moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that it or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended.

The financial honor of this great commercial nation is largely indebted, and with a republican form of government, administered by agents of a popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such an unspeakable calamity that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments.

Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation. Another reason for retracing our steps, will doubtless be seen by Congress in late manifestations of public opinion upon that subject. We live in a country where popular will always enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve their inheritance of a free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before the love of liberty and law, for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President, "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been mis-placed.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will endure the large-handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand; and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of the constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, put under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to *decide* whether the removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in the substance, that he shall only *accuse* such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole *judge* in the premises; but the statutes takes away his jurisdiction transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a *prosecutor*. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole peoplee but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgement cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be in incapacity what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understoodor misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the Nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such a responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a Magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubedtly liable to abuse and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and Constitutional that it should be so limited to make the President common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merit of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak of course with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period sometimes during good behavior but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majority and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on the subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of this country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars: now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with the metallic or convertable currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of National Banks to convert them without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarially follow. This, however, will depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertable into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effect of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metalic currency, when collected, is reserved for only one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner on thegratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and constructs its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice which may become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849, to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the National and other Banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic, and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and Banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property, of industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down, but be stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary to the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen of the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mout of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform, and economy, should be carried into every branch of the public service that the expenditure of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishments of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 39th of September last, was 56,315. the total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,000,000. The payment at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1, to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakotah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the travelled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the Companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,610,965, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 39th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders; in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States fifty-six carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel and hemp, &c., the balance under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of the former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriation, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within these countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republicans of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cardinal relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies, on one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligererts. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne, in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition, a conference was held by delegates from the several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences to commerce and social intercourse resulting from diverse standards of money value were fully discused; and plans were developed for establishing by universal consent a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the twenty-fifth of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that the Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tenders in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expense, accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of the act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangements have as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline a proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims which involve the sacred principle henceforth not more important to the United States than all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States, simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last, and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were the Colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Poland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defence; although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by several European States, which colonized and at the same conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy. In carrying out the European policy and designs in regard to this continent in our own revolutionary war ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent war the rebels and their piratical and blockade treating allies found facilities in some ports for work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage when European steam vessels employed by our enemies found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in the West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval out post between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither was daring nor menacing injury to the other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast, and the required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided, for a good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defence will supply that want with the possession of such a station by the United States. Neither we nor any other American nation need no longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a portion of the group called Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska possessions, it having been formerly delivered to our Commissioner. The territory remains for the present in charge of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of a long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization, and British judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning rights of naturalized citizens and impairs national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

Abuse of our laws by clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade, from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are established. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

The Waynesburg Republican.

WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, '67.

## THE MESSAGE.

We give the President a fair hearing this week, notwithstanding the great length of the paper seems purposely to forbid country newspapers from publishing it. What good can grow out of the Executive's wordiness transcends our imagination. It is not our purpose, even had we the space, to travel over his old stamping ground of error and sophistry. On many points, the most important that of Reconstruction, he refuses to be guided by truth. His statements are at war with stubborn facts, and he should have learned ere this that the great mass of the people so declare. When the men who fought the war determine squarely to surrender the Government to beaten traitors then his position on restoration will be analogous to his assertion. They are not likely soon to make such concession and the quibbling dotard should know that it is past his power,—he has yet the effrontery,—to use a mistaken action on entirely different questions in behalf of his Southern allies with effect. He indulges in a pleasing bit of braggadocia at the expense of the impeachers which may draw upon him the fire of a few blusterers. The message is before you, however, and we invite its perusal both that you may see its glaring discrepancies and glean the few grains of wisdom concerning financial affairs and other topics.

## THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Our captious neighbor, thinks because Thad. Stevens declared we should "throw conscience to the devil," in dealing with Southern rebels that every Republican is bound to agree with him. So in regard to the past action of Congress. However much we may deplore a harsh course toward the unreconstructed States and the methods taken to bring them back safely into the Union fold, and it may be to a great or less degree felt by all Republicans, we have the one idea in view—a restoration that shall secure permanent peace, on the basis of impartial rights and justice to all men. In the main the policy of the Democratic party and of the Executive has opposed this whilst that of Congress has been its only support. Congress represents the people upon this question. With this leading sentiment for a watchword the people have nominated Grant for the next Presidency. His testimony before the impeachment committee may be garbled and quoted and lauded, by Democratic journals to destroy the public faith in a worthy servant, to no effect. He has spoken in word stronger even than in deed for the right. We commend the following truths, spoken by Gen'l. Sickles, the other night in New York, to the consideration of those who think "his (Grant's) policy is as far as possible from the one proposed by Congress and the Radical party proper." Speaking of the Congressional plan of reconstruction he said:

"You have seen under what embarrassment and difficulties, resulting from many sources, that plan of reconstruction has been conducted, but you have seen this, also; that while it has encountered the almost irresistible power, patronage and influence of the Executive, it has never for a moment lacked the steady, loyal, faithful support of the General-in-Chief of the Armies. [Cheers.] I assing any reference to myself, except to take this occasian to express my appreciation and gratitude for the support so steadily given to me while in command in the Carolinas, amid all the trying difficulties of that position, let me for illustration of what I have just said, point you to the manly, soldier-like, true friendship and devotion to duty, manifested in the struggle made by the gallant Sheridan. [Loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.] There was Sheridan sent to New Orleans with a handful of men to control all the turbulent elements of Louisana and Texas; to restore order out of anarchy; to bring an unwilling people to a sense of allegiance to our flag and Constitution and laws; to extend the hand of protection to the helpless negro, whom we have emancipated and whom we had called a freedmen, but to whom we had given no means to protect this freedom by his franchise; obliged to shelter from persecution and tyranny and outrage the loyal whites; compelled to afford security to Northern capitalists who went down there in the confidence that an American citizen presumes he may always feel that wherever he goes, at least within our territory, the hand of power, whether civil or military, will always be exerted and held over him to protect him from outrage. Sheridan went out to perform this difficult, delicate and responsible task. He was arraigned and dismissed—for what? Simply for executing the laws of the land passed by the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people. [Applause.] Did Grant stand upon any mere question of military etequette? Did he wrap himself up in that reserve and silence which those who would like to provoke distrust tell is his shield and his own security? No! Not content with remonstrances, not content with official appeal, he sat down instantly at his desk, and penned in words that will not die, in language doing equal honor to his intellect as the sentiments do to his heart—he penned that glorious remonstrance to the Executive, appealing to him to do justice to the sense of duty and the well meant efforts of a faithful soldier who had done the State some service, and to forbear, at least in that case, from striking down an officer for observing and executing the laws of the land. [Cheers.] And here, my friends you see in this narrative which I do not mean to make tedious to you that I point out to you in every instance where his sense of duty would permit that the General-in-Chief of the army has been as frankly outspoken and unreserved as it was possible or proper or becoming for an officer in his position to be. [Cheers.] No man is in doubt as to the sentiments of Gen. Grant upon the great question now before the country unless that man wants to be. [Applause.] An ignorance upon a matter so plain and so easily ascertained and understood would I think, exclude any such man from the exercise of the ballot if we had an educational qualification. [Laughter.]

Nor need our neighbor, "remind conservative Republicans who are so anxious for the nomination of Grant that no National Convention embodying the opposition to Democracy, can convene in which the Radicals will not predominate and have the power to dictate the candidate and the platform." We adopt the language of the *State Guard* on this point. It is very evident, says that paper, that the people will not allow any of the broken down political hacks who are always ready for prominence, to ride into favor in company with Gen. Grant. Popular demonstration for the Hero of the War is not indiscriminate approval or acceptance of all the demagogues who are now conniving to hang to Grant's spurs as he rides into high honors. We have always taken it, that the movement in favor of Grant is a people's and not a politician's movement. The people want to make Grant President that they may thereby be able to get rid of some of the politicians who for years have been feeding and fattening on the vitals of Government. On this account, we advise the political hacks who now calculate to make a point by vociferating for Grant, to stand aside and let the soldiers whom Grant led to victory make Grant President.

This is timely warning to "stand from under" or be "squashed." Will you heed it Democrats?

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NEW YORK spoke for Gen. Grant, on the 4th inst., in a gathering which is not often seen in the Metropolis. It is represented to have been the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in that city, and represents all the great mechanical, mercantile, financial and professional classes. Popular preference in favor of Grant, says the *State Guard*, is about as hard to withstand as was Grant's fighting against treason.

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MAYOR HOFFMAN, (Democrat) was re-elected Mayor of New York City, last week over Fernando Wood, (Democrat) and JAS. B. Darling, (Republican) by 30,000 majority.

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IMPEACHMENT in the House was lost by 108 Nays to 57 Ayes. Mr. Lawrence voted Nay.

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GEN. STEADMAN has been stricken by apoplexy, and is now lying dangerously ill at Washington.

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COURT.—The December term of our Court commences on Monday next.

## The Waynesburg Republican.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS TO AND FROM WAYNESBURG:

From Waynesburg to Waynesburg, arrival, Wednesdays, 7½ p. m.; departure, Wednesdays, 6, a. m.—(via Jollytown.)

From Waynesburg to Willow Tree, arrival, Wednesdays, 11 a. m.; departure, Wednesdays, 12 m.

From Washington Pa. to Waynesburg, arrival daily, 7½ p. m.; (except Sundays,) departure daily, 6½ a. m., (except Sundays).

From Rice's Landing to Waynesburg, arrival daily, 8, p. m., (except Sundays,) departure daily, 6, a. m., (except Sundays.

From Waynesburg, Pa. to Cameron, W. Va., arrival, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 5, p. m., departure, Mondays and Fridays, 8, a. m.

From Waynesburg to West Alexander, Wash. Co., Pa., arrival, Saturdays, 7, p. m., departure, Fridays, 7, a. m.

From Waynesburg to Morgantown, W. Va., arrival, Wednesdays, 5, p. m., departure, Thursdays, 6, a. m.

From Waynesburg to Middlebourne, W. Va., arrival, Wednesdays, 5, p. m., departure, Tuesdays, 4, a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

Register's Notice.—P. Brown.
Blacksmithing.—Jacob Hoover.

COMING IN TOWN.—All the time. That raked coal from Ten Mile Works.

PUB. DOC.—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for numerous interesting and important public documents.

GLORIOUS!—The skating.

FALSE ALARM.—On Sunday afternoon last the cry of "fire!" was raised and the town turned out *instanter*. Rushing around to Mechanic's Row we observed a dense smoke issuing from the chimney of a house occupied by Mr. Wm. Berryhill, which indicated a comfortable fire—in the grate. A young man bravely mounted the roof and the crowd dispersed. We observed that two or three carried empty buckets.

P. S.—Our "devil" says there was fire in the garret, sure enough—beg pardon.

FURIOUS!—The wind.

THE Agricultural College at Morgantown has completed its first term. Its officers announce the Institution to be in a flourishing condition with a flattering attendance.

DIARY'S for 1868, forty styles, at Day's Book Store.

HOARSE!—Everybody

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE.—At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Synod, the following persons were elected trustees of Waynesburg College: W. T. E. Webb, J. A. J. Buchahan, C. A. Black, E. M. Sayers, Robert McConnel, John Phelan, Daniel Walton, Rev. P. Axtell, M. W. Denny, Rev. I. N. Cary, Hon. J. Lazear, M. R. Wise, R. W. Downey, Rev. J. C. Monyer, Samuel Scott, A. A. Furman, T. P. Pollock, Sen., Rev. P. E. Bailey, Rev. J. Adams, Rev. A. D. Hall, Rev. A. W. White.

As it is made our duty to call the first meeting of each board, we designate the office of Messrs. Black and Phelan, in Waynesburg, as the place, and Friday, Dec. 15th at 2 o'clock P. M., as the time for the first meeting of the present board. A. B. MILLER.

You will find a grand assortment of wall Paper at Day's Book Store.

COARSE!—Camp-ground Coal.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw thos smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. Plantation Bitters. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads togeth r, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

LOST.—A paint brush, large size, on the pike between the toll gate and Ely's. The finder returning it to this office will be paid for trouble incurred.

You may blame Andy Johnson for our scarcity of news and general matter this week.

PITTSBURG Almanacs for 1868, at Day's Book Store.

THE sweetest singer and the sweetest perfume of the day are Adelina Patti and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Both are American! The fair singer enraptures everybody—the perfume is in demand everywhere.—*Georgetown Union.*

BUY your Paper and Envelopes at Day's Book Store.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be content as long as your mouth is full and your body comfortably covered; remember the poor; kiss all the pretty girls; don't rob your neighbor's hen roost nor meddle with his family affairs; never try to pick an editor's pocket, for he is generally out of quads, nor entertain an idea that he is going to stand a treat—we never drink; black your boots; and be sure to call on M. C. & H. Bell if you want a good pair of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, or anything to wear on the feet.

HOLIDAY Books, in great variety, at Day's Book Store.

"WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?"—Our young misses have the button mania to a fearful extent. We don't know how many times we have searched every pocket to the imperious demand of merry, blue eyes upturned and pouting, cherry lips that say "Please, sir, give me a button for my charm."

ALL the new Books, at Publishers, prices at Day's Book Store.

"JUST IN TIME!"—This exclamation is justifiable to the forethought of Mr. Isaac Hooper, having fully replenished his stock of Groceries, Confections, Toys a full assortment suitable for holiday gifts, Notions, &c. Big, fat oysters, by the can or dish. Go and see and stop that watering at the mouth.

SLEIGHING is tip top!

HURT HIMSELF.—Mr. Isaac Thomas of Centre tp., Monday last, in carrying a sack of oats into the granary of the Adams House barn, fell, and dislocated his shoulder. The gentleman has suffered the non-use of his right arm for some time, from paralysis.

FALL.—Robert, son of Mr. Thomas Bradley, fell on Monday last and hurt himself severely.

JAMES ACHESON, Coroner, succeeds to the Shrievalty. He is a Republican.

SCHOOL Books, all kinds, at Day's Book Store.

A NOBLE RESPONSE.—Too much praise cannot be given to the noble response with which the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia are meeting in their patriotic endeavors to raise the required funds for the endowment or the Riverside Institute, a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers and sailors, orphans. The plan adopted by the Company has been subject to careful deliberation, and has received the endorsement of eminent legal authority. The Trustees selected to distribute the money thus raised, are well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and their names should be a sufficient guarantee to those who would aid in rearing one of the noblest charities that ever thrust itself before the people. Every subscriber to the stock, which costs but one dollar per share, not only receives a fine steel-plate engraving, worth at retail fifty per cent, more than what is paid for the stock, but is also guaranteed some present in the great distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents which are to be awarded to the stockholders. The three largest presents are worth $70,000 Each shareholder has an equal chance to obtain some present and a beautiful engraving Read Advertisement.

### LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

Daniel Mordock, Jefferson township,
John Brewer, Jackson "
Archibald Grooms, Cumberland "
Robert Zimmerman, Wayne "
Asa Miller, Dunkard, "
Jesse Grove, Centre "
Joseph McCormack, Dunkard "
Josephus Morris, Greene "
John Moore, Franklin "
Ellis Garrison, Perry "
Daniel Cowell, Dunkard "
Harry Meek, Morris "
Abner Hoge, Centre, "
Justus Garard, Sr., Monongahela "
Zenas Johnson (of Zack.) Wash. "
Wm. Stoy, Marion "
Moredock Slivins, Wayne "
Phillip Lynch, Dunkard "
Abner Johns, Jackson "
Bowman Fuller, Whitely "
Hamilton Maple, Wayne "
Lisbon Russell, Dunkard "
B. F. Hook, Franklin "
George Cowel, Dunkard "

### LIST OF PETTIT JURORS DRAWN FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

Abner Stigers, Jackson township
Jacob Rinehart, Franklin "
Martin Rice, Jefferson "
Isaac Barson, Cumberland "
John Meek, Centre "
Benjamin Rice, Dunkard "
Alfred Stoops, Whitely "
Benjamin Ross, Greene "
Stephen Knight, Richhill "
Richard Baremore, Perry "
Joshua Moore, Shringhill "
Wm. T. Webb, Marion "
Samuel Bradford, Whitely "
Eli Estle, of Mathew Jefferson "
John R. Bell, Morgan "
Jacob Braden, do "
William Clovis, Gilmore "
William Johns, Whitely "
James Jolliff, Carmichaels Borough "
Joseph Conner, Perry "
Peter Hewit, Cumberland "
Abner Hatfield, Monongahela, "
George Huffman, Richhill, "
Thomas Sharpneck, Jefferson "
John McCoy, Monongahela "
Abner Fordyce, Greene "
William Gordon, Franklin "
Samuel Thompson, Richhill "
Wm. Knox, Carmichaels Borough, "
Henry Cole, Wayne "
James H. Fordyce, Jr., Whitely "
William Carpenter, Wayne "
Martin Monigle, Marion "
Wm. Lantz, Jr., Wayne "
Robert Cope, Richhill "
Hiram H. Cree, Cumberland "
Aaron Shelby, Dunkard "
William Loafman, Morris "
Maxwell McCarrol, Morris "
Henry Johnson, Wayne "

STILL AT WORK.—And kept moving. The choice coal at Ten Mile Works.

ON TIME.—Monday was a brisk day. A three horse team, frightened by the bell at one of the hotel started on the run. A timely hand saved a lively scene.

The latest arrival—The cheapest Goods, by odds yet offered. Enquire at L. K. Evans' Store.

COAL DELIVERED.—I will attend to orders for, and insure the *prompt* delivery of choice coal from either the Camp Ground or Ten Mile Works. Large contracts at reduced rates.
GEO. S. JEFFERY,
Telegraph Office.

## Married.

*NOTICES of Marriages and Deaths inserted free but all Tributes of Respect and Obituaries charged eight cents a line. The money must be advanced to secure their insertion.*

RANDOLPH—HUSTON—Oct. 31st 1867, by Rev. J. G. Goglev, Mr. Thomas Randolph and Miss Cynthea Huston both of Greene Co., Pa.

KLINE—HOUSE—Nov. 10th, 1867, By the same Mr. Jacob Kline to Miss Rachel House both of Jefferson Pa.

SNIDER—THOMAS—On the 5th, of Dec. 1867, By Corbly Orndoff Esq., Mr. Abraham Snider to Miss Margaret Thomas all of Franklin tp. Greene Co., Pa.

## Died.

PARKINSON—On Friday, the 6th, inst., of general debility, Mr. Edward Parkinson, of Jefferson this county, aged near eighty-two years.

Another of our pioneers gone to rest. The deceased was buried on Sunday with the honors of Masonry, a large concourse present.

JOHNS—On Thursday, the 5th inst, of Consumption, Mr. Heth Johns, of Washington tp., this county, aged about fifty years.

The deceased at the time of his death was Sheriff of our county, and as a public officer was highly esteemed by men of all parties. His loss will be deeply felt in the community where he resides and the County will deplore the taking away of a faithful servant. The disease was contracted whilst in the performance of his duties.

## Markets.

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1867.

The "Commercial" says the cattle market was dull. The principal inquiry was for medium and better qualities. There was no Eastern buyers visible and the consequence was that the city butchers were the principal operators, purchasing merely sufficient to meet their present wants. The extreme rates were as follows: $7 00 @7 50. Medium $5 50@6 50; common $4 50 ₰ cwt.

Hogs—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The sales show a slight increase over last week; prices, however, were about the same, as the weather becomes favorable for packing the sales for that purpose will steadily increase. The extreme prices were $6 00@7 50 ₰ cwt.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied. For prime fat sheep there was a fair demand and were readily disposed of at full prices. The rate may be set down as follows: The best retailing sheep ranged from $4 50@6 00 ₰ head, whilst common sold at $2 50@3 00; inferior $1 50@2 00 ₰ head.

### NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Bleached Muslins of best makes steady, at 27½ for New York, and 23½ for Wamsutta. Print Cloths dull at 6¾. Prints 12 to 13½ for best standard.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Live Hogs active at $5,35@7,10 for common to choice.

## Markets.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1867.

Dealers, generally, are endeavoring to keep down stocks, and this tends to retard business and restrict operations.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red ₰ bush | $2 45@2 50 |
| Rye ₰ bush | 1 45@1 50 |
| Oats ₰ bush | 67@68c |
| Corn ₰ bush | 66@ |
| Spring Wheat Flour | 10 00@10 50 |
| Winter Wheat | 12 00@12 50 |

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoulders | 14@ |
| Sugar Cured Hams | 21@25 |
| Lard | 13@14 |
| Potatoes, ₰ bush | 90@1 00 |
| Apples ₰ bbl | 2 50@3 50 |
| Cheese | 16@18 |
| Eggs ₰ doz | 32@33 |
| Butter | 35@40 |
| Dressed Hogs | 7@8 |

### WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, Dec 9, 1867.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter (fresh roll,) ₰ lb | 35 |
| Eggs ₰ doz | 20 |
| Potatoes ₰ bush | 1 00@1 25 |
| Lard ₰ lb | 10 |
| Tallow ₰ lb | 12@ |
| Country Soap ₰ lb | 08 |
| Dried Apples ₰ lb | 6c |

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour ₰ bbl | 13 00 |
| Wheat ₰ bush | 2 40 |
| Rye ₰ bush | 1 25 |
| Corn ₰ bush | 75 |
| Corn Meal ₰ bush | 80 |

GROCERIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee ₰ lb | 30@33 |
| Tea ₰ lb | 1 85@2 00 |
| Brown Sugar ₰ lb | 17 |
| Refined Sugar ₰ lb | 20 |
| Syrup ₰ gal | 60 |
| Molasses (N. Orleans,) | 1 20 |
| Sorghum ₰ gal | 1 00 |
| Salt ₰ bbl | 3 75 |
| Rice ₰ lb | 15 |

IN the Senate, on the 20th, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill looking to the resumption of specie payment. The first section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to pay in coin legal tender notes when presented at the office of the United States Treasurer. The second section compels the Secretary of the Treasury to sell in open market all surplus gold left on hand after paying the interest on the public debt, and receive therefor United States notes. The third section requires the National Banks to pay all interest received by them from United States notes into the United States Treasury. The fourth section provides that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, the National Banks be required to redeem their notes of the denomination of $5 and under, in coin, when presented, and all over $5 in either coin or United States notes. The fifth section demands that all banks failing to comply with the law shall forfeit their charters. Mr. Murrill gave notice that he would call it up an early day for discussion.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says, the public debt statement for this month will it is understood, show a considerable increase over that of last month, in consequence of the heavy payments during the month as interest on the 5-20s due November 1st, ult., some $26,000,000 in coin in amount. The secretary of the Treasury has therefore decided, we are authorized to state, that there shall be no contraction of legal tenders during the month of December.

A friend saw Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, a few days since, hauling lumber with a mule team. The Senator showed his friend with pride a 52 acre field of wheat that he had plowed himself. He has 1,700 acres of land in a body.

GEN. Grant has issued an order reducing our army, which is now 56,000 strong, to 45,000. This will involve a yearly reduction of $10,000,000 in the public expenditure.

A HAVANA cable dispatch says that the people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. So all that remains to be done is to pay over the cash. What next?

## New Advertisements.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 *Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for the* REPUBLICAN, *in that city.*

BLACKSMITHING & GUNSMITHING!

For the information of the public who desire work done in this important branch of Mechanics.

MR. JACOB HOOVER,

Announces himself competent and willing to do anything in the line, (shoeing horses excepted.) He is an expert and will warrant satisfaction. Shop near the Planing Mill. 12:11-tf

## Special Notices.

**To Consumptives.**—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburg New York.
6:5, '67-1y ch9-18

**Information.**—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
6:5, '67-1y ch9:18 823 Broadway, New York.

**☞ Colgate & Co's.**

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP

MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Groceries. 6:5-1y.

**☞ The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.**—Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the crime of solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 6:5-1y

**☞ Errors of Youth.**—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN OGDEN,
42 Cedar St., New York. 6:5-1y

## Special Notices.

**22-Address to the Nervous and Debilitated** whose sufferings have been protected from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flecky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick mucus rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual exercises, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, which in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they dont become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. Those will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of the organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all the diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
4:13, '67-eowly.

## Miscellaneous.

READ AND KNOW—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,
WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
CARBON OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.,

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.

11:13tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF WAYNESBURG,

FOR SALE.

By Virtue of an order, to us, from the Orphans' Court of Greene County, we will expose to Sale by public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY THE 18TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT!

The following real estate, late, the property of Robert Adams deceased.

1. That certain well known square of Lots numbered in the plan of the town of Waynesburg 46 47 and 48 bounded on the East by Morris Street, on the West by Blackbery Alley, on the North by Franklin Street and on the South by Strawberry Alley, containing One Hundred and Eighty feet square more or less, being the homestead property of the late Robert Adams, dec'd. On this there is erected a large and commodious

*BRICK HOUSE!*

two stories high; brick kitchen, one story; also adjoining it a brick house one story high with two rooms. There is also attached to this property an

EXTENSIVE TANNERY!

with large and powerful **STEAM ENGINE** and fixtures attached. The square being set in fruit trees makes it a most beautiful situation, with every convenience necessary for town property and residence. It has always been regarded as among the most desirable properties in the town.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, so much of the Square of Lots immediately North of the above described, as is contained in one hundred and twenty feet on Morris street and running back one hundred and eighty feet to Blackberry alley, more or less, adjoining that portion of said square sold by Robert Adams in his lifetime to James Golden, having on the portion to be sold a good stable. These lots being in a very eligible position, would make most excellent lots to build private residences upon.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, so much of that square of lots numbered 49, 50 and 51, as remains after taking off what was sold to Dawson Adams by the said Robert Adams, in his lifetime, to wit: Beginning on the corner of Franklin street thence along Morris street about one hundred and twenty feet to line of said Dawson Adams, thence along said line about one hundred and eighty feet to Fruit alley, thence by same about one hundred and twenty feet to Franklin street, thence along same about one hundred and eighty feet to beginning.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months thereafter, and the balance in twelve months from confirmation, with interest from confirmation.

DAWSON ADAMS,
ELIJAH ADAMS,
Executors.

11:27-ts

## Dry Goods.

FRANK McGURGAN

ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING DRY GOODS.

ROOM OPPOSITE THE GREENE HOUSE,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

He has just received and is now offering for sale at the lowest prices, the finest stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever before offered in this market, consisting in part, of Fall and Winter Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS!

A very large stock that cannot be excelled; also, a very superior assortment of

LADIES' GOODS

Of all kinds, consisting in part, of New Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons—every width and shade; Satins and silks, latest styles;

BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS!

Sash, Bonnet, Neck and Trimming Ribbons; Laces—real point, Applique and Valencia. Handkerchiefs—Lace, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain. Hamburg work—a fine assortment.

JET AND BOGWOOD JEWELRY.

A large assortment of **Kid Gloves—first quality** for ladies and gentlemen.

STRAW, VELVET AND PLUSH HATS

Bonnets and Bonnet Frames; Bonnet ornaments and flowers, both French and American; together with any and all articles in use by ladies. Ask for anything you want and we can supply you. Also a fine assortment of

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

of various kinds and patterns, all of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.
11:13-tf. FRANK McGURGAN.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER STYLES!

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg. 4:1,'67-tf

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

CUSTOM-MADE WORK!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

*M. C. & H. BELL'S,*

(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED,)

SAYERS' CORNER,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞ Call and examine, and save money!

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:4-1y.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts, Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery line of H. A. Rinehart, in Ledwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

10:30-tf.

## Gift Enterprise.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY—

PHILADELPHIA,

IS CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND ORGANIZED IN AID OF

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey,

APRIL 8th, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

The Washington Library Company, by virtue of their charter, and in accordance with its provisions, will distribute

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN PRESENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

On WEDNESDAY, 8th of JANUARY, next,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

*Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One Present, worth | $10,000 |
| One Present, worth | 20,000 |
| One Present, worth | 10,000 |
| One Present, worth | 5,000 |
| Two Presents, worth $2,500 each | 5,000 |
| One Present, valued at | 18,000 |
| Two Presents, valued at $15,000 each | 30,000 |
| One Present, valued at | 5,000 |
| Four Presents, valued at $5,000 each | 20,000 |
| Two Presents, valued at $3,000 each | 6,000 |
| Three presents, valued at $1,000 each | 3,000 |
| Twenty Presents, valued at $500 each | 10,000 |
| Ten Presents, valued at $300 each | 3,000 |
| Three Presents valued at $250 each | 750 |
| Twenty Presents, valued at $225 each | 4,500 |
| Fifty-five Presents, valued at $2,000 each | 11,000 |
| Fifty Presents, valued at $65 each | 8,750 |
| 110 presents, valued at $100 each | 11,000 |
| Twenty Presents, valued at $75 each | 1,500 |
| Ten Presents, valued at $50 each | 500 |
| The remaining presents consists of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and the fine Arts | 2,000 |
| Total, | $300,000 |

Each Certificate of Stock is Accompanied with a

BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING

WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE.

And also insures to holder a

PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a Fine Steel-Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring one present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying "two dollars" will receive either of the following Fine Steel-Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's last interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying "Three Dollars" will receive the Beautiful Steel Plate of

"HOME FROM THE WAR."

and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying "Four Dollars" shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any persons who pay "Five Dollars," shall receive the large and splendid steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to to each subscriber at our local Agencies, or sent by mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders, or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 shares with Engravings | $ 9 50 |
| 25 shares with Engravings | 22 50 |
| 50 shares with Engravings | 45 00 |
| 75 shares with Engravings | 67 00 |
| 100 shares with Engravings | 90 00 |

Local Agents Wanted throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington County, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. WM. B. MANN,
District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Phila. Pa.
Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq.,
Agent Adams' Express, Phila. Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceedes of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. Geo. A. Cooke & Co., 23 South Third Street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be properly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1867.

"To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company.

SIR: I READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15, inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, and a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received the favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association as to the education and maintenance of the orphan children of Soldiers and Sailors of the late civil conflict, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to devote best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
(GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 23 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co's.
11:13-3mo.

GROVESTEEN PIANOS.

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,

499 Broadway, New York,

499 Broadway New York,

499 Broadway New York,

Are unrivalled for DURABILITY, POWER and EVENNESS OF TONE. They are fast becoming the favorite over all others, with Musicians, Amateurs, and all lovers of GOOD MUSIC. They are warranted in every respect. Prices one-third lower than other first-class makers. Send for Circular. GROVESTEEN & CO.,
6:5-3mos. 499 Broadway, N. Y.

## Legal Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, legatees, wards and other persons interested, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held within and for the County of Greene, on Wednesday, December 18, 1867, for confirmation and allowance.
PETER BROWN,
Register and Recorder.

Account of Robert Dinsmore and John Dinsmore, Executors of the estate of Thomas Dinsmore, dec'd.
Account of Hon. Jonathan Garard, Administrator of Jacob Lazear, deceased, dec'd.
Account of Jesse O. Fordyce, guardian of Fordyce, minor ch. of Solomon Fordyce, deceased.
Account of J. H. Brister, Administrator upon the estate of Robert Brister, dec'd.
Final account of T. W. Taylor and Samuel Bayard, Administrators upon the estate of A. Martin, Jr., dec'd.
Account of John McGlumphy, Administrator upon the estate of Nathaniel Cumpson, deceased.
Final account of A. A. Furman, Esq., Guardian of James Rupe, a minor child of Samuel Rupe, dec'd.
Final account of Daniel Fuller, surviving guardian of Susannah Hess, a minor child of John Hess, dec'd.
Account of Amos Walton, Guardian of S. A. Walton, a minor child of Jonathan Walton, deceased.
Account of Amos Walton, Guardian of J. B. Walton, minor child of Jonathan Walton, dec'd.
Account of Phillip Marsh, Guardian of Mary Durbin, a minor.
Account of James Call, Administrator upon the estate of Benjamin Grimage, dec'd.
Account of William Gwyn and Marshall Gwyn Administrators upon the estate of James Gwyn, dec'd.
Account of Eliza Weaver, Administratrix and George Weaver, Administrator upon the estate of Isaac Weaver, dec'd.
Account of Eli Jacobs, Executor of the last will and testament of Cavilier Poland, dec'd.
Account of Joseph P. Kenner, Administrator of Zeno Kenner, dec'd.
Final account of Joseph R. Donley, Executor of the last will and testament of Barnet Renner, dec'd.
Partial account of Joseph Reeves, and I. L. Craft, Executors of the last will and testament of John R. Reeves, dec'd.
Account of David R. Jones, Administrator upon the estate of Ayorala Jones, dec'd.
Account of Geo. G. Gayman and C. J. Kinder, Administrator of Isaac H. Kinder, dec'd.
Account of Ethelbert Law, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Stone, dec'd.

LIST OF CAUSES SET DOWN FOR TRIAL AT DEC. TERM, 1867.

Hook vs Hook, No. 90, Nov. Term, 1859.
Brank vs Kent, No. 166, March Term, 1860.
Morris vs Lucas, No 71, June Term, 1862.
Wilson vs Downey, No. 59, December Term, 1863.
Sharpneck vs Curle, No. 101, June Term, 1865.
Sanders vs Morris tp., No. 42, Sept. Term, 1865.
Pettit vs same, No. 44, Sept. Term, 1865.
Coleman vs Taylor, No. 83, Sept. Term, 1865.

## Business Cards.

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St, Waynesburg. 4:1'66-tf.

SLATER ODENBAUGH,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Liquors and everything pertaining to a first class Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded. "Creigh's Old Stand," Waynesburg Pa. 5:9:'66-1y.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House. 4:1-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF WAYNESBURG

DISCOUNT DAY.....TUESDAYS.
D. BOWEN, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
May 16, '66-1y.

F. A. BALL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.

AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,

2:8-1y. Greensboro, Pa.

LEWIS DAY,

DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Rush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 9, '66-1y.

WM. BAILEY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Keeps on hands always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 4:1:'67-1y.

THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

RICE'S LANDING, GREENE COUNTY, PA.,

OLIVER & BAYARD, PROPRIETORS,

The best accommodations furnished the travelling public. House and appurtenances complete. Table always spread bountifully with the delicacies of the season. Horses for hire; feed and stabling at reasonable rates. 6:29-tf.

WM. T. WEBB, JR.,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

(IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN ST.)

Saddles, Bridles, Harness kept on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

☞Repairing a speciality on short notice.
Farmer friends go look at his stock. 4:24-1y.

DENTISTRY.

I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anæsthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT FER ADVENTURE from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HERTIG.
6:12-tf

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.

(JEWELL'S OLD STAND, UPPER END OF TOWN.)

The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK:

Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:3-tf.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

JUST OPENED BY

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office. 5:9:'66-1y.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

*ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING*

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.

Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various Laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful when the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just.
8:28-1y.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES

Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

☞All work warranted for one year.☜
2:21:'66-tf.

WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

*SAYERS & RINEHART.*

Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone cutting business at their long established stand immediate east of the Public Square, between High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.

This establishment has been in constant operation since 1838, and the long experience and energy of the proprietors, linked with the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, have won for them a wide spread and enviable reputation. An extensive stock of the various varieties of the best marble kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to polishing, pressing, carving and engraving.

All orders promptly filled. 4:29:'66-tf.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER, Notary Public.

STURGISS & WAGNER,

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

☞For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as

PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, $100 EXTRA BOUNTY,

and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of

STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Hagans' corner,
9:21,'67-6m (Up Stairs,) MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

E. A. TINKER.....H. L. MAPEL.

TINKER & MAPEL,

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*

FOR THE SALE OF

HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,

AT THEIR OWN YARDS,

WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.

Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1000. 7:24-1y.

## Groceries &c.

RECONSTRUCTION!

NOT OF THE UNION,

BUT OF

ISAAC HOOPER'S

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

Mr. Hooper would still have his friends and patrons bear in mind, that he continues in the Grocery and Confectionery trade at his usual place of doing business, and that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY

of the best quality of all articles in his line.

TOYS—NOTIONS, and a great variety of useful articles always on hand.

REFRESHMENTS.

In connection with the above, Mr. Hooper keeps a Restaurant, where

ICE CREAM, BERRIES,

And all the luxuries of the season can be obtained.
The most attractive and most popular resort in town. 6:14'65-1y.

WILLIAM WALLACE,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

OR DOOR WEST OF PETER BROW'S STORE.

We have just received a well selected stock of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which we purchased for CASH and are confident that we can supply our customers and all who may favor us with a call, as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the county.

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
RICE,
SODA,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
SNUFFS, CANDLES, SOAPS, EXTRACT, COFFEE, STRAWBERRIES, JELLIES,
&c., &c.
&c.

Don't fail to examine our stock and see for yourselves, for we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. 5:8-tf '67

JOHN HUGHES.....THOMAS LUCAS.

T. LUCAS & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Shoe Findings, Iron, Nails, Salt, Fish, &c. Also, agents for Aubrey, Cromlow & Coon's Window Sash. A supply kept constantly on hands. Rice's Landing, Pa., above the BUS. 6:5-tf.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 77, EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JAS. B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR. 5:15-1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the firm of HUGHES & LUCAS is dissolved by mutual consent, the Commission business will still be carried on at the old stand, in good order, and on the most reasonable terms, in the name and style of L. HUGHES & CO., (senior partner.) They flatter themselves, by having the House and the best location in the place for that business, that they will RECEIVE a liberal share of the public patronage.

They will also keep a good supply of GROCERIES on hand to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

L. HUGHES & CO.,
4:16-tf. Rice's Landing, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW

IN WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

THOS. BRADEN & CO.,

(At the store room formerly occupied by Andrew Wilson, Sr., next door to Braden's Drug Store.)

Respectfully informs the good people of Greene county, that they have opened a

*HARDWARE STORE!*

And invites a call from their friends and the public generally. Their store is filled with everything in the line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being practical farmers, they know exactly the wants of their farmer friends. Among their variety of goods will be found Iron, Nails, of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle toothed, cross cut and mill saws, hand saws and tools of all descriptions.

AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in their line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of saddlery hardware, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS.

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's. Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot guns, Boys Wagons and Sleds.

All persons desirous of purchasing any of the above articles and many others not mentioned, will consult their interest by

CALLING SOON.

They will take pleasure in showing their stock at all times. So give them a call when you come to town. Remember the place, opposite the First National Bank.
12:13-tf T. BRADEN & CO.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

**The Most Successful Medicines in the World.**

**Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism and Fever and Ague.**

**Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect CURES effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the System and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.**

Sold by all Druggists. White & Howland, Proprietors, Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

MARRIED LIFE—

Information and advice of vital importance to the married of both sexes, in a sealed envelope, can be obtained free of charge by addressing the undersigned.

Respectfully,
JAMES B. BUTLER,
9:26-mos. 823 Broadway, N. Y.

## Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS

AT

*WHOLESALE.*

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now offer to dealers their

FALL STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

*DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,*

IN GREAT VARIETY.

9:11-3m.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,

AT

EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!

Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.
Minor's Building, opposite the Greene House.
4:21-3m. L. K. EVANS.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF A FULL STOCK OF

*FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!*

AT

SHIRK & SUTTON'S.

We desire to inform our customers and all those who wish to buy

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

That we are receiving a complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which we are determined to sell, if you will come and see them. Our stock of

DRY GOODS,

embrace the best staples, extra heavy brown muslins, drilling, canton flannels, bleached muslin, gingham, a good assortment of

FINE DRESS GOODS!

also, general notions, hosiery, gloves, trimming, ribbons, buttons, &c., &c. Also, a lot of extra flannels, white, red, gray, figured and barred,

IN ABUNDANCE!

Boots and Shoes, extra, heavy, hand made boots, for men and boys, and an assortment of fine and heavy shoes for Women, Misses and Children. Come to us to buy your boots and shoes for the winter.

HATS AND CAPS

for men and boys, a great variety and at prices to suit all. Full style of ladies hats, wreaths, feathers, flowers, Dress trimmings, &c.

Some choice groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, soda, pepper, spice, good indigo, &c. Come and see our stock,

DON'T MISS THE PLACE,

A. Wilson Jr.'s building,
9:18,'67-tf SHIRK & SUTTON,
Waynesburg, Pa.

1868 PROSPECTUS: 1868

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE,

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the "Gazette" have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size of the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the state. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week, forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, are, by common consent, acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a weeks news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and merchants are requested to act as agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single subscriber | $1 50 |
| Clubs of five | 1 25 |
| Clubs of ten | 1 15 |

—and one to the getter up of the club.

☞For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
11:20-tf. Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pitts.

## Select Reading.

HARD ON THE G. T.

Some fellow writing from someplace, but not in this region, says, "the people seem to be growing worse every day in intolerance. They won't allow a circus to have a 'horizontal bar' or a band of 'tumblers.' 'Trance mediums' are forbidden to practice, because they call in the aid of spirits. Opticans are watched because it is said people get their glasses there. The *London Punch* and *Wilkes' Spirit* are forbidden to be sold by the periodical dealers. Apothecaries are forbidden to sell liquor-ice! People are not allowed to eat souer apples, and are liable to be arrested for being in high spirits. Children who complain of stomach-ache are looked upon for fear it might be sham-pain. Men are arrested on suspicion of being distillers who are caught 'rectifying mistakes.' Hotels have had to take 'rum omelets,' and 'wine sauce' off their bills of fair. All bookstores selling histories containing an account of the 'Battle of Brandywine' are closed at once. Dead people cannot be buried on a bier. Vessels are not allowed to come into the harbor, because they have to pass a bar in doing so; and sea captains are not allowed to take 'any port in a storm'—if they do, they must tell where they got it. Enterprising men dare not show any public spirit; and even the poor poor washermoman can only dry two sheets at a time, as any one is liable to arrest who has 'three sheets in the wind.'"

Hard on the Officers.

The lying down anecdote below, comes to us from a re-*li*-able friend:

Trees, stumps and rocks, were sometimes in demand during the progress of a fight. A good lying place (not a lawyer's office) might often be turned into cash.

As for instance—a member of company F, Fourteenth N. C. I.—by the way, the company with which Governor Vance entered the war as captain—was giving his friends at home an account of the very fierce fight on the Peninsula. He said: "We were marching through a thick wood to flank a portion of the enemy, and just as we entered the edge of an old field, three or four Yankee batteries opened on us at short range, with grape and canister. Such a storm I never saw since I was born! The colonel shouted out, 'lie down,' and down we fell quick, but the dirt and gravel flew all over us, and there was not a thing in the world to shield us from the terrible storm, and we had to just lie still and take it."

"Why didn't you get behind a tree?" suggested a deeply interested listener.

"Tree, the devil," said company F., "there wasn't enough trees for the officers!"

A PLACE FOR TOOLS.—Farmers should take good care of their farming tools and implements, and not leave them out to get wet, and to the influence of a hot son, to crack the wood. Wagons and plows will last a life-time if well housed; but when left out, exposed to all kinds of weather, a few years suffice to use them up. A tool room is as important to a farmer as any building on his farm. A work bench with a vise at one end, is very important. Here a hundred things can be "fixed," too numerous to mention. Try it, farmers, and see how quickly you and your sons can learn on rainy days to put your tools in order, and also do many other things for the "women folks," that will save you hundreds of dollars in the end.

ETIQUETTE OF STAIRS.—There is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. In going up stairs, gentlemen go before the ladies; in coming down, the lady goes first. In Mr. Stewart's great New York store, a clerk who violates this rule is subject to a fine.

A COUNTERFEIT greenback was returned to a person the other day with the following inscription:—

"'Tis surely a bitter and nauseous pill,
This having to swallow a counterfeit bill;
But 'tis of all things a most terrible curse
To want money *bad* and get it *worse*."

THE dramatization of Henry Ward Beecher's Norwood, "by permission of the reverend novelist," has proved a failure. People prefer going to Plymouth Church when they want to hear preaching.

A Democratic paper having asserted that "General Sherman is the coming man," a Georgia paper replies: "We shall be sorry if he comes this way again; we don't want to see him."

THERE is a lady's base ball club in Coldwater, Mich. One of the members, a Miss Howard, recently died from the effects of overexertion in a mach game.

THE upper portion of East Tennessee is represented to be full of grain, wheat and corn, waiting purchasers and arise in the rivers.

A HOUSTON, Texas, newsboy died of yellow fever on the 2d inst., and it is related that his last delirious utterance was, "Here's your *Daily Telegraph*."

AN old toper was heard the other day to advise a young man to get married, "because then my boy, you'll have somebody to pull off your boots when you go home drunk."

German women of Philadelphia make $1,50 per day by going into the country and husking corn and taking the husks for pay.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S debts when he was killed amounted to thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 119.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month. db.

I. O. OF O. F.

HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 558.

Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Thursday evening, each week. db.

## Clothing.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING—

NOW OPENING AT

N. CLARK & SON'S

FASHIONABLE AND POPULAR CLOTHING STORE.

Bought just in the "Nick of Time," and will be sold only a fraction higher than in the days of

GOLD AND SILVER!

We can offer inducements that no other establishment

IN THE PLACE CAN!

Having made our purchase in Philadelphia in the most

FAVORABLE TIME OF THE SEASON.

We invite particular attention to our business suits and

FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS!

In the

FRENCH,
MOSCOW,
CHINCHILLA
and AMERICAN

Beaver Overcoats, we cannot be surpassed for

QUALITY, STYLE, OR PRICE.

A large selection of GENT'S and BOY'S Clothing.
We have Hats and Caps for Men and Boys of all the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES.

In our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department we make it

OUR SPECIAL OBJECT

To keep a better class of goods than can be found in any similar Establishment. Having always on hand all the neatest and most novel styles of

TIES,
SCARFS,
COLLARS,
&c., &c., &c.,

In PAPER COLLARS we have no equal. We have only to add:

Oh! Coatless mortals, where ever you be,
Behold these lines and see your remedy;
Ye weary men with Cuff and Collars worn,
With Stockings full of holes and badly torn,
Whose gloves are thumbless and ties are lost,
Come and replace them at little cost.
We'll fit you out in style from head to feet,
You'll look so well whene'er you walk the street.

JUST OPPOSITE DAY'S BOOK STORE.
10:30-tf.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

TELEGRAPHIC!

The President has not yet been Impeached, but

A. J. SOWERS

Has purchased an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
HATS,
CAPS,
ETC., ETC.,

of the latest style and best workmanship. A choice stock of

NOTIONS!

Hosiery,
Collars,
Handkerchiefs,
Neck Ties,
Suspenders, etc.,

also on hand, which will be sold at astonishingly

LOW PRICES!

Call and see him before you buy elsewhere. He invariably satisfies all

WHO WISH TO PURCHASE!

Room in Allison's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
10:2-3m A. J. SOWERS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Greene Co., and to me directed, I will expose to sale on the premises, on the

12th OF DECEMBER

next, all that certain tract of land, late the property of JOHN LUCAS, deceased; situate in Jefferson township, about one and a half miles from Rice's Landing and Clarksville; adjoining lands of George Murdock, Levi Blackledge, Abraham Barnhouse and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR ACRES more or less; having thereon erected a good Stone Dwelling House, Log Barn, Frame Stable and other out-buildings; also, a good

APPLE ORCHARD

and all kinds of fruit trees, being one of the best improved farms in the county and among the most desirable properties.

TERMS:—Made known on day of sale.
ELIZABETH LUCAS,
11:6-ts. Executrix.

LAND SALE.

For sale, 1,500 acres of Timber Land, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Littleton Station, West Va., on which there is a Steam Saw Mill, Tannery and abundance of the best kind of Stave, Building and Stove Timber. It is rich and well adapted to grazing, and will be cut in parcels to suis purchasers. Apply to O. Marshall near the premises, or to Dawson Adams, Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.
6:26-6m

GREENE COUNTY, S. S.

In the Orphans' Court of said county, of September Term, 1867, No. 22.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of David R. Jones, Administrator upon the estate of John Jones, dec'd.

Balance due accountant.....$4,728 11.

And now, to wit: September 18, 1867, presented for confirmation and exceptions filed by Ellis Stephenson, in right of his wife; the same is referred to John C. Flenniken, Esq., Auditor, to hear the evidence on exceptions and make report. By the court.

Attest, J. P. TEMPLE, Clerk of Court.

I will attend to the above appointment at the Court House, in Waynesburg, Friday, November 15th, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
10:16-tw JNO. C. FLENNIKEN, Auditor.

## Agents Wanted.

$3,00 TO $5,00 PER DAY.

*AGENTS WANTED*

FOR THE

GOLDEN PEN.

A BETTER PEN THAN GILLOTT'S PEN.

These pens sell rapidly wherever introduced, to all classes of people. Are fully equal to the gold pen for ease and beauty of writing. More flexible and durable than any steel pen ever manufactured. Will not corode. Send for sample box. Only 35 cents, or two boxes for 50 cents, No. 1 for general use. No. 2 for Ladies, Schools and choice Penmanship. Sent free of postage. Money refunded if they do not give satisfaction. Address M. V. B. COWEN, Lafayette, Ind.

The following is a sample of hundreds of letters from parties who have ordered these pens.

POTTSTOWN, PA., July 15th, 1867.
M. V. B. COWEN, Lafayette, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—The box of No. 1 pens ordered by me some ten days since has arrived, and I am so much pleased with them that I have concluded to take an Agency for their sale, so far, at least, as to order three gross No. 1 and one gross No. 2, for which I enclose your price to Agents. Address REV. S. SIEGFRIED,
Of REPUBLICAN.

Warranted to last five times as long, and give better satisfaction than any steel pen manufactured. Send for circular of testimonials from Professors of Schools and Colleges, and from prominent business houses. M. V. C. 8:28-3m.

THE LADY'S FRIEND—

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelties:—THE DEBARRY FORTUNE, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c.; A DEAD MAN'S RULE, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.; FEELING FROM FATE, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid DOUBLE PAGE FINELY COLORED FASHION PLATE—engraved on steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed FANCY STEEL ENGRAVING in every number.

It will give a large assortment of WOOD CUTS, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of MUSIC, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid Premium Steel Engraving—"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON"—thirty inches long by twenty-one wide—to every full ($2 50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making fourteen months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, thirteen months in all!

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 copy (large Premium Engraving) | $2 50 |
| 4 copies | 6 00 |
| 5 " (and one gratis) | 8 00 |
| 8 " (and one gratis) | 12 00 |

One copy each of LADY'S FRIEND and post, 4 00

The getter up of the club always receive a copy of the PREMIUM ENGRAVING. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

☞Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address, DEACON & PETERSON,
10:30-3t. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—

TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR A NEW ILLUSTRATED

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

(COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.)

This DICTIONARY embodies the result of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address,
PARMELEE BROTHERS,
722 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
10:9 '67-6t.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address,
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 611 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
10:30-4m.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

SALESROOM, 616 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 1 FAMILY MACHINE. This machine has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, with cotton, linen or silk thread.

It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. As a Family Machine, it has no superior. Price, with Hemmer and Braider, $75.

Particular attention is called to our New Improved Manufacturing Machines. They run light and are comparatively noiseless, simple, durable and efficient. For cloth or Leather work they have no competitors.

No. 2 Machine, with Hemmer and Braider, $75. No. 3 Machine, $85.

☞Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
9:27-3mos.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS

The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest, and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure linseed oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooded-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $5 per bbl, of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
9:18,'67-6m 254 Pearl Street, New York.

WANTED!

200 FARMERS!

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $1 50 per month.

For particulars apply to, or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn.
11:20-tf.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TWO OF THE best selling books ever published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Convents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large volume of over 1000 pages, illustrated. Send for circulars of terms, which are very liberal. A. S. HALE & CO.,
11:27-2t Hartford, Conn.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 469.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. db.

## Decedents' Estates.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Elijah Church, late of Center township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. C. FLENNIKEN,
9:18-6t Administrator.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the Book accounts, &c., of Minor & Co. have been left with Simon Rinehart, Justice of the Peace, in Waynesburg, for IMMEDIATE collection. All claims not paid by the 1st of OCTOBER next, will be collected with cost.

H. CLAY MINOR,
Administrator of Philip Minor, dec'd.
9:18-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Susannah Beeler, late of the borough of Waynesburg, dec'd., notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims upon said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. A. KNOX,
9:25-6w Waynesburg, Pa. Adm'r.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of George Lightner, late of Morris tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY LIGHTNER,
MICAJAH LIGHTNER,
SAMUEL LIGHTNER,
11:13-6t. Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jas. Stewart, of Center Tp., Greene county Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CALL,
JOB THROCKMORTON,
10:13-6w Executor.

## Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!

WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL,

It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to

RECEIVE ORDERS!

AND

MAKE CONTRACTS!

The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Panelling, Ripping, moulding &c., rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

All orders promptly attended to.

BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS,
8:14-tf. Waynesburg, Pa.

BUSINESS MAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Nos. 8 and 8 St. Clair Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This institution has been in operation for a number of years, and is conducted successfully by an able corps of teachers, whose object is to make each pupil understand thoroughly every branch of a

BUSINESS EDUCATION,

to prepare them for

BUSINESS MEN!

| | |
|---|---|
| Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, (time unlimited,) | $40.00 |
| Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic 3 months, | 30 00 |
| Business and Ornamental Penmanship per month | 10 00 |
| Comon English Branches per month | 10 00 |
| Algebra, Phonography and Business Correspondence according agreement. | |

All our specimens are executed with a pen.

A full course can be completed in eight weeks.

For circular or specimens, address
8:7-3mos. N. SHAFFER.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

TIME, MONEY AND LABOR SAVED!

*THE LATEST & BEST CHURN!*

One of the latest Patents, issued on the 11th day of September, 1868, to Wm. R. McCutcheon, of Washington, Iowa, will be on exhibition in a few days at

JOHN MUNNELL'S,

in Waynesburg, Pa. This CHURN must supercede anything of the kind heretofore produced. The simpleness of its construction, and its two-fold or reversed motion, that produces butter from three to six minutes must induce the community to examine its qualities. It saves time—it saves work—and produces as much butter as any churn in existence. Mr. Munnell has full power to sell rights for Pennsylvania or New York State as well as to furnish churns to citizens of this county.

MORRIS, ULLOM & CO.,
8:27-tf. Agents.

LOOK OUT!

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Call, Roberts & Co., either by note or book account, will do well to call and settle their accounts. All that are not paid immediately will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

CALL & McCLELLAND.
Oak Forrest, Nov. 11, '67 Surviving Partners.
11:13-3t